

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 7, 1824.

WHOLE No. 132.

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CLASSES.
The tickets to the above
of the new series, the first
than the one five hundred
series.
REMARKS.
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than the one five hundred
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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
TO ELLEN.
Fair creature of the soul,
That breathest a heavenly strain,
What ecstasies dost thou inspire,
To breathe again—
Thou'lt glow like lines of truth,
A path that leads to peace,
And the mind shall carve a place
To thy pure, ethereal name!
To thy pure, ethereal name!
The soul of poetry is the mind,
That breathes the language of the sky,
To leave an echo in the heart,
A name that never dies.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
When you close the eye and wander the brow,
And the heart throbs with anguish and pain—
When hope leads no longer her outer glow,
And freedom releases her strain—
When dost thou, dear Ellen, in a breast
Of joy and sorrow, of love and pain,
Weave the threads of life and death,
And the heart throbs with anguish and pain—
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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
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Hope that lightest should thus enter here,
Thou'lt bring to me, I hardly can feel,
A ray of light from thy radiant tear,
And the heart throbs with anguish and pain—
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Mark not my tongue—its careless flow
May pain conceal;
Why should I cloud my friends with woe
They cannot feel?
Could I receive a father's smile,
With grateful eye?
Or if a brother's care beguile,
Not check the sigh?
Then chide not, tho' my grief's unknown,
Its sacred offering falls alone.

THE MORALIST.

Valour, or active courage, is, for the most part, constitutional, and, therefore, can have no more claim to merit than wit, beauty, health, strength, or any other endowment of the mind or body; and so far is it from producing any salutary effects by introducing peace, order, or happiness into society, that it is the usual perpetrator of all the violences which, from retaliated injuries, distract the world with bloodshed and devastation. It is the engine by which the strong are enabled to plunder the weak; the proud to trample upon the humble; and the guilty to oppress the innocent. It is the chief instrument which ambition employs in her unjust pursuits of wealth and power, and is therefore so much extolled by her votaries. It was indeed congenial with the religion of Pagans, whose Gods were, for the most part, made out of deceased heroes, exalted to Heaven, as a reward for the mischiefs which they had perpetrated upon earth; and therefore with them this was the first of virtues, and had even engrossed that denomination to itself; but whatever merit it may have assumed among Pagans, with Christians it can pretend to none, and few or none are the occasions in which they are permitted to exert it. They are so far from being allowed to inflict evil, that they are forbidden even to resist it; they are so far from being encouraged to revenge injuries, that one of their first duties is to forgive them; so far from being incited to destroy their enemies, that they are commanded to love them, and to serve them to the utmost of their power. If Christian nations, therefore, were nations of Christians, all war would be impossible, and unknown to them, and valour would be neither of use nor estimation, and therefore could never have a place in the catalogue of Christian virtues, being irreconcilable with all its precepts.

Active courage can never be a Christian virtue, because a Christian can have nothing to do with it. Passive courage is indeed frequently and properly inculcated by this meek and suffering religion, under the titles of patience and resignation, and a direct contrast to the former; for, passive courage arises from the noblest dispositions of the human mind—from a contempt of misfortunes, pain, and death, and a confidence in the protection of the Almighty; active, from the meanness; from passion, vanity, and self-dependence. Passive courage is derived from zeal for truth, and a perseverance in duty; active, is the offspring of pride and revenge, and the parent of cruelty and injustice. In short, passive courage is the resolution of a philosopher; active, the ferocity of a savage. Nor is this more incompatible with the precepts than with the objects of this religion, which is the attainment of the kingdom of Heaven; for valour is not that sort of violence, by which that kingdom is to be taken; nor are the turbulent spirits of heroes and conquerors admissible into those regions of peace, subordination, and tranquility.

Patriotism also, that celebrated virtue, so much practised in ancient, and so much professed in modern times, that virtue which so long preserved the liberties of Greece, and exalted Rome to the empire of the world; this celebrated virtue, I say, must also be excluded; because it not only falls short of, but directly counteracts, the extensive benevolence of this religion. A Christian is of no country; he is a citizen of the world; and his neighbours and countrymen are the inhabitants of the remotest regions, wherever their distresses demand his friendly assistance. Christianity commands us to love all mankind; patriotism to oppress all other countries to advance the imaginary prosperity of our own. Christianity enjoins us to imitate the universal benevolence of our Creator, who pours forth his blessings on every nation upon earth; patriotism to copy the mean partiality of an English parish officer, who thinks injustice and cruel, meritorious, whenever they promote the interests of his own miserable village. This has ever been a favourite virtue with mankind, because it conceals itself, under the mask of public spirit, not only from others, but even from ourselves, and gives a license to inflict wrongs and injuries not only with impunity, but with applause; but it is so diametrically opposite to the great characteristic of this religion, that it never could have been admitted into the list of Christian virtues.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It is all men's office to speak patience,
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
To be so calm, when he shall endure
The fiercest hour.

When Cardinal Wolsey found himself deserted by the King, and subjected to the vindictiveness of the peers, he exclaimed, O! that I had served my God with as much fidelity as I have my King, he would not have forsaken me in my distress. The cardinal had fallen from the apex of human greatness, which he had maintained with unsufferable haughtiness and superiority; but what was the amount of all his splendour and wretchedness? it only exposed him to innumerable enemies, who at last effected his utter ruin. As it is with poverty, so, frequently it is with sickness; it seems to discover to a man his extreme insignificance, and how little his existence conduces to the general weal, or pleasure of society. To-day he glitters at the assembly, and to-morrow is extended upon the bed, torn and convulsed with conflicting agony; his absence but little affects his companions, they think of him as a thing that is past—a flower that yesterday bloomed, but now is withered; and as he came to give them pleasure, or join with them in it, he is excluded from their thoughts as an impertinent intruder, and is no more regarded than the noisome weed which is trodden under foot. He receives little comfort from those ephemeras of a day, who but so recently shone with him, and the butterflies which buzzed around him know him no more. They cannot choose to visit the chambers of the sick, there is no incantation there; they fly from it as from a deleterious pestilence, they have

not souls framed for sympathy. And as it is natural for every one, who thinks he is departing from this world, to fling one lingering look behind, he has not from them the simple comfort of a falling tear; he dies unlamented, nor is there one pious drop at closing his eyes.

J. A. R.

Useful rules for sundry sorts of people.

1. When you go to meeting, always wait around the doors of the meeting house till the service has been commenced.—It is an excellent time and place to learn new and safe lessons.
2. If you are nothing about news or fashions, still go into the house as late as possible. This will show that you are calm and composed, as you should be.
3. Whenever you go in—go with all speed and a good deal of noise.—Life is short at best, and none of it should be wasted; and, besides, noise is a proof of zeal.
4. Never apply the sermon to yourself but to your neighbours and friends; otherwise you would tacitly charge the preacher with dealing in person alities.
5. Never go to Church in the afternoon, lest you should thereby be made to forget the sermon you heard in the morning.
6. Gentlemen of all ages, would do well in company, to sit in a position approaching the horizontal; as for instance, with the feet against the junks and the body resting chiefly on the back bone.—This will aid the circulation; and save the blood the trouble of running up hill.
7. People should be ambitious and take aim at exalted distinctions and uncommon attainments.—This proves the folly of attempting to such things as common sense and common honesty—any body can do that.
8. Private scandal and tattling ought to be practised and encouraged.—They give relief to conversation—keep the world on its guard, and preserve alive a proper sense of our rights and privileges.—Besides, there should be no secrets in a Republic.
9. Never pay your debts so long as you can avoid it.—In this way you will prolong the pleasure of hope, and the joy of anticipation on the part of your Creditors.—You know that Hope is an anchor, and anticipation beats enjoyment all to nothing.
10. Be careful how you bestow favours, for they lay people under the weight of obligation; and what can be more painful to free, sovereign and independent citizens?
11. Never give your opinion though you are convinced it is wrong; if you do—you will get such a habit of giving it up, that you will surrender it when it is right.
12. Be sure that you never forgive an injury; for if you should, it is ten to one you may forget it—and thus be exposed to further injury.—Besides, it shows a want of spirit.
13. It is an old proverb, "If you wish to make a person honest, convince him that you think so."—Therefore if a young gentleman calls a young Lady an angel, she should by all means believe him: He will then treat her accordingly and she will probably become one.
14. Flattery being somewhat like Hartshorn, every body should have some near at hand.—It is a delightful stimulant and gives the most charming sensations.
15. As Man is the Lord of Creation, and Woman the Lady of it, one has as good a right to govern as the other: Hence, if husband and wife cannot agree, it is their right and duty to declare war against each other; and appeal to arms, as other Independent Powers are in the habit of doing.

POOR RICHARD.

From Madame Starke's Travels on the Continent.

TUSCAN PEASANTRY.

I cannot dismiss the subject of Tuscan Peasantry, without mentioning another circumstance, which may, perhaps, show the graceful & delicate turn of mind possessed by these people. One day, as we were walking near Carraggi, we observed a girl, apparently about fourteen years of age, watching a flock of goats, and at the same time spinning with great diligence: her tattered garments bespoke extreme poverty, but her air was peculiarly dignified, and her countenance so interesting that we were irresistibly impelled to present her with a few pails. "Joy and gratitude instantly animated her fine eyes, while she exclaimed, 'never, till this moment, was I worth so much money.' Struck by her words and manner, we enquired her name: like-wise asking her where her parents lived? "My name is Teresa," replied she; "but, alas! I have no parents." "No parents!—who, then, takes care of you?" "The Madonna." "But who brought you up?" "A peasant in Vallombrosa; I was her nurse-child, and I have heard her say, my parents delivered me into her care, but that she did not know their names. As I grew up she almost starved me; and what was worse, beat me so cruelly that at length I ran away from her. And where do you now live?" "Yonder, in the plain," (pointing to the Val d'Arno); "I have fortunately met with a mistress who feeds me, and lets me sleep in her barn: this is her flock." "And you are happy?" "Oh, yes! very happy. At first, to be sure, 'twas homesome sleeping in the barn by myself, 'twas far from the house; but I am used to it now; and indeed I have not much time to sleep; being obliged to work at night when I come home; and I always go out with the goats at day-light; however I do very well, for I get plenty of bread and grapes, and my mistress never beats me." After learning this much, we presented our new acquaintance with a few more pails; but to describe the ecstasy this gift produced would be impossible. "Now," cried she, (when a flood of tears had enabled her to speak), "now I can purchase a coronet—now I can go to mass, and petition the Madonna to preserve my kind benefactress!"

On taking leave of this interesting creature, we desired she would sometimes pay us a visit; our invitation, however, was only answered by a bow; and, to our regret, we neithersaw or heard of her again till the day before our departure from Carraggi; when it appeared, that immediately after her interview with us, she had been attacked by the small pox, and was only just then recovered. During the next summer, we again resided in the neighbourhood; we, for a considerable time, saw nothing of Teresa. One day, however, we saw a beautiful white goat browsing near our house; and, on going out, perceived our protégée, with her whole flock. We now enquired almost angrily, why she had not visited us before? "I was fearful of intruding," replied the scrupulous girl; "but I have watched you at a distance, ladies, ever since your return; and I could not forbear coming rather nearer than usual to-day, in hope that you might notice me. We gave her a scudo; and again desired she would sometimes call upon us. "No, ladies,"

* A pail is near 12 cents.

† Without a Coronet, she informed us, she could not be permitted to go to mass.

replied she, "I am not properly dressed to enter your doors; but with the scudo you have kindly given me, I shall immediately purchase a stock of flax, and then, should the Madonna bless me with health to work hard, I may soon be able, by selling my thread, to buy decent apparel, and wait upon you, clothed with the fruit of your bounty;" and, indeed, it was not long ere we had the pleasure of seeing her come to visit us, neatly dressed, and exhibiting a picture of content.

G. K. R.—a traveller in Italy.

A NOVEL GEOGRAPHY.

A MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.—The memorial of Ira Hill, of Baltimore, respectfully represents, that he wishes for assistance to enable him to perform a work which he conceives would be highly useful and ornamental to the seat of Government, and honourable to the most free and enlightened people on the globe.

He proposes to form near the Capitol, a geographical garden. In this all the known parts of the world shall be accurately delineated. The beds of Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, and Lakes shall be depressed, and the Continents, Peninsulas, and Islands, Mountains, Islands, &c. shall be raised in proportion to their respective elevations on this terrigenous sphere.

The beds of the Oceans, &c. shall be covered with gravel, and the lands shall be adorned with verdure; and the mountains may rest on the same kind of stone as compose them in their natural state.

The channels of rivers shall be described as in their natural courses, and lowered in proportion to the heights of their respective banks. If required, the beds of Oceans, Seas, &c. shall be so constructed, that they can be filled with water at any time, so that the whole world in its native elements will be completely represented in miniature.

If the proposed topographical delineation should be constructed on ten acres of ground, and described according to Mercator's projection, the lakes Erie and Ontario, would be each more than eight feet in length, and the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be one hundred and sixty feet, and every Country, Kingdom, State and Province, will be clearly delineated. The situations of all the important cities, shall be so described as to convey a complete idea of them. The parallels of latitude, and the meridians shall be correctly laid down, as shall likewise the Equator, Ecliptic the Tropics and other circles.

Such a work, it is believed, would be as ornamental as useful, and such a one as no nation on the globe has ever possessed. Near the Capitol, such a delineation should be located.

The expense of this work, though too great to be defrayed by most individuals in America, yet it would be but trifling for the whole government. If the Honourable Congress should think proper to give the ground, and grant an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, the work shall be completed. The time necessary to perform it will not be so long as may seem at the first view of the subject. If the proposed encouragement be given, next Congress shall see it mostly if not entirely completed.

The proprietor, as a remuneration for his services, will expect one half of the profits arising from the admission of those who may call to see it; which he is confident would leave a balance to Government, that in a few years would refund the money they may have advanced. The royal gardens of the old world, for use and beauty, would bear no comparison to this. If a National Observatory should be erected, the bounds of this garden should be the place chosen for its situation.

The plan of this work is not the conjecture of a moment, nor of a year; but has demanded the attention and study of the proprietor for several years. Five years ago, he laid it before several of the most scientific men in our country. They approved of the design, and he flatters himself that they will not be backward in affording him their patronage; and he believes that the enlightened representatives of an enlightened nation will not reject the proposal of one who is an American by birth, by education, and choice, because it embraces ideas original and new.

Baltimore, Dec. 14th 1823. IRA HILL.

CHINA.

Our readers may judge of Chinese ideas of authorship and the liberty of the press, from the fate of an author named Whangsee Heou, whose crime is thus set forth in the Report of his judges. We find they say, "1st. That he has presumed to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-hi; having made an abridgment of it, in which he has had the audacity to contradict some passages of that excellent and authentic work. 2d. In the preface to his abridgment, we have seen with horror that he has dared to write the little names (that is, the primitive family names) of Confucius, and even of your majesty: a temerity, a want of respect which has made us shudder. 3d. In the genealogy of his family, and in his poetry, he asserted that he is descended from the Wang-tee. When asked why he had dared to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-hi, he replied, that dictionary is very voluminous and inconvenient; I have made an abridgment, which is less cumbersome and expensive." Being questioned how he could have the audacity to write in the preface to his dictionary, the little names of the Emperors of the reigning dynasty, he answered, I know that it is unlawful to pronounce the little names of the Emperors, and I introduced them into my dictionary merely that young people might know what those names were, and not be liable to use them by mistake.

I have, however, acknowledged my error, by reprinting my dictionary and omitting what was amiss. When asked how he had dared to assert that he was descended from the Wang-tee, he said, "It was a vanity that came into my head.—I wanted to make

people believe that I was somebody." According to the laws of the empire, this crime ought to be rigorously punished.—The criminal, therefore, shall be cut in pieces, his goods confiscated, and his children and relatives above the age of sixteen years, put to death. His wives, his concubines, and his children under sixteen, shall be exiled, and given as slaves to some grandee of the empire." The Sovereign was, however, graciously pleased to mitigate the severity of this sentence, in an edict to the following effect:—"I favour Wangsee Heou in regard to the nature of his punishment. He shall not be cut in pieces, and shall only have his head cut off. I forgive his relatives. As to his sons, let them be reserved for the great execution in Autumn. Let the sentence be executed in its other points; such is my pleasure."

THE BATTLE OF ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES.

From Southey's History of the Peninsula War.

"Two of the [Spanish] regiments which had been quartered in Fuen were cavalry, mounted on fine black long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 1100 in number—and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles therefore were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore in the course of a quarter of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the work of mutual destruction."

From the Village Record.

CHESTER COUNTY.

LETTER I.

Statui res gestas populi atque memoria dignas
videbantur perscribere. SALUST.

My DEAR BROTHER,
It would give me much pleasure could I be assured of being able to perform with satisfaction, either to you or myself, the task you have assigned me. But the labour and research requisite to such an undertaking, not to mention higher qualifications not less essential, as such as fill me with apprehensions with respect to my own competency. To furnish such a view of our country as you propose, from the time of our earliest acquaintance with it to the present; to collect the few scattered accounts that tradition has delivered down in relation to the Aborigines; to inquire into the history of the several settlements, to learn the character of the settlers; to exhibit a faithful picture of our several institutions, and to give a clear and concise narration of the most important events, that have occurred in our little district, would appear to constitute a work somewhat formidable, and to which I can by no means promise myself equal. But since it is your particular request I will even undertake the enterprise, so far at least as relates to the information I possess upon the subject, and hope that the cheerfulness and pliancy with which I proceed to fulfil my task, may be allowed to palliate in some measure the faults of a defective execution.

Chester county, being as it is, the place of your birth and parentage as well as that of the former residence of many of your ancestors, it is not surprising that you should feel an interest in its history. Regarding it with that natural affection with which every one looks to his native soil, your enquiries evince no more than a curiosity that is every way laudable, and a partiality that every one must own, considering the spot towards which it is indulged, to be altogether reasonable. For Chester county has ever maintained a respectable standing among her neighboring sisters, and been even distinguished on account of the many virtues that pertain to the general character of her citizens.—To an uniform industry and sobriety they unite a patriotic and enterprising spirit, and are not less remarkable for their open and liberal hospitality, than for the regularity of their lives and the simplicity of their manners. The wide distinctions which fortune too often creates between the rich and the poor have not obtained a place here. The wealthy preserve their condescension and the poor their independence. Thus the equally respectable of the two classes, meet upon terms of an honourable equality, that does credit to them both. The people as a body are sensible and informed, and the well known fact of the superior excellence of our juries deserves record, as a just testimonial in regard to the intelligence of their character.—They can also boast of their number, many distinguished for elevated thought, superior talents and profound erudition; and the many excellent seminaries that at present flourish in the county, evidence a prevailing taste for the high and engaging pursuits of literature and science.

It is scarcely a century and an half since the first European settlement was established in this county, at which time the Lenox Indians were the undisputed proprietors of the soil, and were habited here in considerable numbers. And there are yet those alive who can remember to have seen some remnant of that unfortunate people, living in our woods and pursuing their usual avocations.—But our emigrants purchased and gradually occupied their lands, they withdrew by degrees into the mother forests, so that now not a single native Indian remains an inhabitant of the county. Their habits, from which it seems almost as impossible to wean them as to reverse the order of nature it self, oblige them to fly the presence of civilization.

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Evening Post.
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, February 7, 1824.

The advertisement headed "A \$100 Reward," and sent to us per mail, for insertion has come to the "wrong shop." "All men are born free and equal" is with us a favourite maxim, and until the advertiser can satisfactorily prove to us that he has a better claim to the liberty of any human being than that being himself, his "slave Tom" may run at large, in the enjoyment of his fair and undoubted rights, before we disgrace our columns by rendering them, in any way, the medium of wresting from a fellow creature his fair and undoubted claim to freedom and humanity. We speak candidly, because we feel that we speak from what we believe to be an honest and impartial principle, that would render equal justice unto all.

We noticed, a short time since, the petition of the Jews of Maryland, for an equal participation in the privileges of Citizenship, as being before the Legislature of that State. We expressed then our astonishment, that occasion should exist, at this stage of our enjoyment of freedom and equality, for such a course of proceeding. Our readers, we have no doubt, felt equally surprised, on a subject of such manifest injustice. At the time, we had no doubt but the Legislators of Maryland would have hastily embraced this opportunity of removing so foul a stain from their records. We were anxious to believe it had remained so long in existence from negligence, or inattention, rather than design; but this disposition of viewing this blemish in the most favourable light, we extremely regret to find unsupported by facts. We have now to state, not the repealment of an unconstitutional, impolitic, and unjust law, but the triumph of bigotry, or something worse—this bill has been rejected by a vote of 44 to 28!!! We know not what construction to put on this proceeding—at the best, it can be but illiberal.

As the inhaling of gas has become so frequent of late, especially among those who must be unacquainted with its nature, a few hints in regard to its use, and consequent effect upon the lungs, and system generally, might render a beneficial service, as we are apprehensive its too frequent and unskilful indulgence may, in some cases at least, be productive of injurious consequences.

A gentleman has obtained a patent from the British Government for an improved mode of manufacturing Copper for the sheathing of ships, and other useful purposes. In a Naval and Commercial country like this, any improvement in the coppering of vessels must be a matter of great consequence. We understand that in the Navy and Merchant services, the copper sheathing of a ship does not, upon an average, last more than four years; it is then found to have lost from thirty to forty per cent. of its weight, and the ship must be sent to dock and new coppered. A remedy for this great expense, loss of time and capital, we understand, is likely to result from this important discovery; for the gentleman calculates, that copper may be so prepared as to last upon a ship's bottom from ten to fifteen years; or indeed that the timbers of a ship may want repair before the copper is in any great degree, injured by wear.

The second Number of the "American Monthly Magazine" has been issued. It contains a continuation of the "Biographical Sketch of General Jackson." "Podagere Levman." A "Portrait of Matrimony." "Remarks on Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments," with several other articles—presenting a whole well calculated to sustain the favourable impression created by its predecessor. The "Review of the Harp of the Beech Woods," is a generous and well merited tribute to the genius of a native poetess. We can see no reason, and surely there is no just one, why it may be termed either "simplicity" or "oddness" to choose an "obscure book," or an "unknown author," as a subject of public admiration, in preference to "celebrated" writers, provided there exist a sufficiency of merit to warrant the choice. In an "American" Reviewer, at least, a selection of this kind can certainly require no apology; and however "public opinion" may seem to expect a different course, we hope still to see them assert that independence and disregard of mere fashion, which distinguishes the Review now before us. However a sickly refinement of taste, or weak submission to imperious fashion, may be tolerated among the ordinary concerns of dress, and of "high life," in literature it is utterly contemptible. We are gratified to find the following expressions of praise bestowed on a native writer, who, as yet, is but too little known in the reading world.

But although our author wants the polish of Campbell, the brilliancy of Moore, the pathos of our own Brooks, and the vigor of Byron, when he chooses to exert it; yet even in these qualities, we believe, that there are but few others of our contemporary poets to whom she is much inferior. To say the least of the volume she has given us, it is the production of an elegant and feeling mind, accustomed to cherish the finer affections of social life, and to indulge in the romantic reveries of a poetical imagination.

In the article "On good versification essential to good poetry," we have a specimen of that disregard to the fashion of the times, in literary affairs, to which we have above alluded.

The Editor has here entered on a task which we sincerely hope will be followed up, though we are aware it is one presenting, in the outset, strong obstacles, and which will not be readily surmounted without a spirited exercise of that independence we have already spoken of as having been exhibited, and a considerable degree of patience and perseverance. The force of fashion is not to be easily subdued, and the way which the Byronian and "Lake school" poetry has so long, and we may say, powerfully exercised, will not be, perhaps, readily broken. Though one might, with reason suppose, the superiority of that pure, sterling style, aided by the smooth and harmonious numbers which distinguish the writings of Pope, Dryden, Goldsmith, and others, over the garrulous, harsh, and extravagant out-pourings of most of our modern poets, would constitute a contrast too obvious and powerful to be long

neglected. The following passages are specimens of that beautiful combination of sense and sweet sounds to which we allude.

Oh! happy state, when souls each other draw,
When a liberty, a nature law
Is full, possessing and possessed,
No craving void left aching at the breast,
Ev'ry thought meets thought ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wish a mutual glow from the heart.
Such, sure is bliss, if bliss can earth be true,
And once the lot of Alchid and me! *Elysia to Alchid.*

O! best retirement! friend to life's decline,
Retreat from care that never must be mine,
How blest is he who crowns in shades like these,
A youth of labour with an age of ease,
Who quits a world where strong temptations try,
And, since 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly.
For him no wretches born to work and weep,
Explore the mine and trumpet the dangerous deep;
No surly porter stands in guilty state,
To spin imploring famine from the gate.
But on he moves to meet his latter end,
Angels around befriending virtue's friend,
Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
While the requeuing gently slopes the way.
And all his prospects brightening to the last,
His heaven commences ere the world be past.
Deserted Village.

The taste of readers must indeed become extremely vitiated, if it were possible to lose the relish for such poetry. How far this may be the case, at the present day, we would not pretend to determine; that it is, however, too much so, may, without doubt, be safely averred; and every attempt at reclaiming so weak a degeneracy, must be laudable, and, in proportion to its success, be considered an acquisition to the cause of literature.

On looking over "The Careful and Free Enquiry," which as yet we have not had opportunity of doing attentively, we cannot conceive what good on either side can be expected to result from this officious and uncalled for Enquiry; and yet it is not a little surprising that the writer should have gone to the trouble of the extensive and laborious researches which his numerous quotations and references prove him to have done, without proposing to himself, or to the religious public, some beneficial result. The writer evidently possesses no ordinary abilities, though this performance, taken together, exhibits nothing very remarkable or striking, and is not, we should suppose, much calculated to raise his reputation as an author. His arguments are too much diffused, and the style often becomes tedious and desultory, with a levity wholly unbecoming, and but very seldom any thing to the purpose. We are at a loss to reconcile his professions with his practice. He acknowledges the virtuous and moral deportment of the Friends, and yet goes back, above a century and a half, to search and bring forward the trifling individual abuses to which the society, as all societies ever have been, more or less subjected to, as charges and causes of calumny against them, in their present state. His allusions to female Ministers, under the style of "prating girls," "doating old women," "the settling down under the prophesyings of mother Juliana, and the reprovals of a petticoated preacher," are all as illiberal and disgraceful as they are palpably unjust. It is possible the following professions are sincere, while their author, persists in traducing the people of whom he can thus speak? Page 287, he observes, "I will not detract one grain from their justice, their integrity, their honesty. Their kind and amiable manners have secured to them a right to the title of Friends; their females are distinguished for their prudence, their modesty, and elegance of manners, &c." "I will not detract aught from the laurels which have so long and justly adorned the brows of some of their leaders."

Now, after the utterance of these fair and candid sentiments, a perseverance in the author's attack, must savour of something else than a desire after truth. In fact, there is reason to suspect the following remarks, used by Amicus, on another occasion, may, with too much justice, though we would fain believe, not to the same extent, be applied in the present case. "From the spirit he has manifested, the impartial reader can be at no loss to understand the real character and design of the attack he has made upon us. It is not to elicit truth—it is not to reform error—it is not because he feels a deep concern for our salvation that he comes before the public. Resolved to defame us at all hazards, and with this object constantly before him, he ever leaves the plain path of sober argument and rational induction, forgets the dignity of his profession, and the solemn nature of the controversy he is engaged in, and uses his pen as a weapon of detraction," &c.

We are infinitely obliged to our worthy friend of the "Nautical," for his desire of not holding us accountable for the poetical vagaries of our packer. His unruly sallies (as again exhibited, "via Nantucket!") we shall take immediate measures to restrain. The idea of "hurting our feelings" is all a joke, as they are not disturbed by trifles—in proof of which, we have not the least possible objection to "shaking hands," by way of cessation to all further "hostilities."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of numerous favours, which shall receive the earliest attention we can conveniently bestow. As we shall go on the fair principle, of "first come first served," never neglecting an "old face for a new," we may, perhaps, occasionally cause disappointment, though we shall endeavour to bring them in, "all in good time." Keep our friends, for whom we entertain the greatest respect, in the best possible humour, with us, and with themselves.

While on this subject, we would take the liberty of saying, that we are desirous of presenting to our readers, as great a diversity as possible. It sometimes occurs that communications, especially poetical, owe their exclusion to their prolixity. If some, (our remarks are by no means general) would make it more a point to condense their matter, and consider that "brevity is the soul of wit," we should be enabled to render our columns still more variegated, and variety they know is the very "spice of life."

A "Subscriber" is informed, that although, "the collecting materials" for our "useful and entertaining paper, must be a laborious task," we nevertheless prefer that "task" to paying postage at the rate of 22 cents per "scrap," which is just the cost of the one he has sent us.

We are indebted to our friend in Md. for the favourable disposition he manifests, though we are under the necessity of saying, his lines are too imperfect for admission. For instance, Snatched from the stage of time in prime of years, And leaves a wretched world to battle in tears, is not good sense. We doubt not, with attention and experience he will improve.

The "account of my neighbour Ephraim" is

an unneighbourly "long yarn," did our correspondent intend it to be considered original? "Zarah & Ishmael" will receive an insertion hereafter, provided the writer acquiesces in our intention of reducing its length, which can be done without injury to the sense, while it will constitute an evident improvement.

Extract of a letter dated Harrisburg, Feb. 4.

"Mr. WINTER yesterday presented in the Senate twenty petitions from Northampton county, praying that the Lehigh coal and navigation company may be authorized to improve the river Delaware."

Mr. EALEN has reported a bill to authorize the board of health in your city to prevent the introduction of the small pox.

Mr. CONTINHAUD laid on the table a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law relative to the execution of criminals as will compel the same to be done within the prison yard of the proper county.

Mr. ROBERTSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Farmers and Mechanics Banks, to exhibit to the senate a detailed statement of their concerns as they existed at the beginning of the present year.

A joint resolution passed the senate to-day, requesting the Governor to correspond with the executive of Maryland, upon the subject of fishing with gill-nets in the Susquehanna river, within the territory of Maryland. This practice appears to have been carried to such an extent as very seriously to injure the fisheries in Pennsylvania, and calls loudly for interference."

Execution.—A man named Edmund Lester was hanged at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 6th instant, for the murder of his wife. When the last moment was announced, he threw off his great coat, raised himself upon his feet, and in a firm and unhesitating tone, declared that he was just about to meet his God in judgment, but was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He then sat down, the sheriff adjusted the fatal rope to his neck, and he was launched into eternity. It is estimated that there were from six to eight thousand people to witness the execution.

Marine Intelligence.
CLEARED.

Jan. 31. Schr. Lydia and Mary, Burns, West Indies.
Feb. 8. Brig American, Neal, Buenos Ayres.
Brig Lawrence, Shaw, hater, at St. Jago. Brig Sarah, Laws, hater, at St. Jago. Brig Janet, Muelock, hater, hater, at Savannah, on the 20th. Schr. Hugh G. Seymour, Campbell, hence at Matanzas, in 10 days.

ARRIVED.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. J. Janeway, Mr. JOHN B. ELLISON, to Miss HANNAH, second daughter of John Moore, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. BENJAMIN ROBINSON, to Miss HENRIET ANN, daughter of Mr. Rene Ferguson, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. in Bucks county, (Pa.) by the Rev. Thomas McCreedy, Mr. BENJAMIN MIFFLIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH HOUTER, of Bucks County.

On the 18th of July, 1823, Lieut. CHARLES THOMAS, of the U. S. Army, Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN NEAL, daughter of William Neal Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Holmeier, Mr. WILLIAM FORD, silver-plater, to Miss HENRIETTA FOWLEY, both of this city.

On the 1st inst. in this city, by the Rev. Solomon Sharp, Mr. JOHN GRAY, to Miss ESTHER RICHARDS, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

On Sunday evening, the 1st inst. at New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Walpole, Mr. SAMUEL LEWIS, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. ISABELLA DENNIS, of that city.

On the 24th ult. at New-York, by the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH E. LAKE, to Miss ABIGAIL CARTER, daughter of William Carter, all of this city.

On the 27th ult. at Farm Plains, near Carlisle, Pa. by the Rev. John Spivey, CHARLES J. JAGG, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss LEONORA, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard O'Brien, formerly Consul General of the Barbary powers from the United States.

DIED.

On the 5th inst. in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BULLER, widow of the late Andrew Buller, Esq. On the 5th inst. after a short but painful illness, in the 43rd year of her age, Mr. JOHN BIRMINGHAM.

On the 30th ult. near Darby, Delaware county, Pa. Mr. HUNTER, aged 28 years, wife of Richard Hunter.

On Tuesday, 3d inst. at 4 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. MARY ARGENT, wife of Lucius Manning Sargent, Esq. Yesterday morning, of pulmonary consumption. MARY RHOADS, aged 28 years, wife of Richard Rhoads.

On Thursday 5th instant, Mr. JAMES SPERSEY, late of New-York, after a short but severe illness.

On the 24th ult. in Bloomsbury, J. SARAH MULLIN, aged 31 formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 27th ult. at Alexandria, KEZIAH COOPER, of New-York.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst. Mr. LEWIS SCHELL, in the 75th year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, the 2d inst. in the 70th year of his age, Mr. JESSE FORCE.

On Sunday, the 1st inst. JAMES KING, aged 23. On the same day, Mr. JOSEPH ROBARD.

On the 31st ult. JOHN CURRY, jun. in the 16th year of his age, near Darby, Delaware county, Pa.

On the 27th ult. in Berks county, Pa. Mr. HENRY EMANUEL SHULZE, aged 83, brother of the Governor.

On Sunday morning, the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN SPEEL, Bachelor, in the 40th year of his age.

On Friday evening, the 30th ult. Mr. JAMES LYNDALE, in the 43rd year of his age.

On Friday night, the 30th ult. Mrs. MARY MOORE, wife of George Moore.

On the 30th ult. at his residence in Germantown, Mr. JACOB MEKLEN, aged 32.

On the 1st inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. JAMES C. GOLDEN, Printer, in the 23rd year of his age.

On the 23d ult. of Small Pox, WILLIAM M. CHANEY, aged about 29 years.

On the 24th ult. at Burlington, N. J. of a paralytic stroke, Mr. ELIAS STRECKER, aged 72.

On Thursday last, Mrs. JANE WEST, aged twenty-nine years, the amiable Consort of Mr. Peter West, the friends and acquaintances of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from her late dwelling, in Marlborough street, near Bedford street, Kensington, to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

At Northtown, on Wednesday the 4th instant after a short but lingering illness, Mrs. JANE WELLS, Consort of Mr. James Wells, Post-Surgeon at that place, Mr. Peter West, We live but a day, and live to mourn; at best life is but a stormy sea, and the grave our haven of rest. Far-well good spirit—thou art transported to thy haven, and thy weary struggles are o'er. No grief afflicts thee now, nor sin disturbs thy bosom. Tears will bedew thy memory, while thy soul, freed from this torment, is ranging the plains of celestial day. Blest shade, while we shed a tear of grief over thy loss, thought of thy happy state inspires a relief in us. A mournful recollection of thy loss, thy accomplishments, and thy virtues, are left—a recollection which requires not the inscription of the tomb to revive, or to perpetuate.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	62	48	110
In New-York,	49	69	109
In Baltimore,	16	12	28

The deaths in this city last week were 110; among which were, 15 by consumption, 19 typhus fever, and 19 small pox.

A GENERAL REGISTER,
In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted, throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Anconas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
IN THE FORM OF A PAMPHLET,
SALVATION BY CHRIST.
TOGETHER with Remarks on the NATURE OF SALVATION BY CHRIST, showing that it is a Birth of Divine Life in Man. By JOHN COTTE.

It will be completed in about seventy or eighty pages octavo, and will be delivered to Subscribers at 37 1/2 cents a copy, or three dollars a dozen.

Those who hold subscription papers, are desired to return them, by the 1st day of the 3d mo. next, to Joseph Baker, No. 260, North Third street, Philadelphia, who is requested to retain them until called for.

Such as wish copies for themselves and their friends, and who may see no other or separate proposals, are requested to order them (post paid) from the above, by the time mentioned.

1st mo 7-11

THE PILOT.
BY THE Author of the Spy, is just received and for Sale at J. B. GRIGGS'S Cheap Cash wholesale and retail Book & Stationery Store, No. 9 NORTH FOURTH STREET, opposite the Yale's Hotel, who has also for sale the Spy, Pilots, The Hero of No Fiction, Irving's Orations; also a great variety of Children's books, Scientific Cards; The Traveller's Guide through the United States, Europe, and round the World.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit, a large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auctioneers.

1200 FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,
EIGHTY lbs. GLAUBER SALTS.
10 tierces Summer strained SPERM OIL, (first quality, Rodman's Brand).
A few cases refined SPERMACELE.
For Sale, on Consignment, by the Subscriber,
WILLIAM BAKER,
No. 6 North Fifth street.
Who keeps a general assortment of Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, wholesale and retail. Medicine Chests put up at short notice. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.
Feb 7-3t

LOOKING GLASSES,
FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,
No. 15 MARKET STREET, South side, near Front.
HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,
Kutlers and Forks, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Brass and Iron Andirons, Tea Trays and Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, Bellows and Hearth Brushes, Stuffers and Trays, Brass Stair Rods and Eyes, Brass and Silver Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives, Coffee Mills, Tea Kettles, Iron Pots, Chimney Hooks, and Irons.
Feb 7-1t

ALSO,
E. M. POMEROY'S METALLIC RAZOR STROPS.
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY HARDWARE.
Feb 7-1t

IN CHANCERY NEW-JERSEY.
Between Solomon Mason, complainant, and Benjamin Cox, John Rice, & John Black, defendants. January 20, 1824.

IT appearing to the Court that process of subpoena to appear, &c. both issued against the above named defendants, and that John Rice, one of the defendants, hath not caused his appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served. And it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac H. Willis, one of the said defendants, resides out of this state, and in Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania—upon opening the matter this day to the court, by Abraham Brown, Solicitor and Counsel with the complainants, the Chancellor hath ordered and directed, the said John Rice to appear, plead, answer or demur, to the Complainant's Bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, and in case he shall fail so to do, the Complainant's Bill shall be taken as confessed against him, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published with in twenty days after the date hereof, in "The True American," a newspaper printed and published at Trenton, in this state, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also within the said twenty days in a Newspaper printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and be continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIS, SON, C.
A true copy, Wm. Hyer, Clerk. Feb 7-4w

The American Monthly Magazine,
No. 2, FOR FEBRUARY 1824.
PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH PALMER, No. 38 Chestnut street, between Second and Vine streets, in the City of Philadelphia. It contains a Biographical Sketch of General Jackson continued; Podagere Levman; a Portrait of Matrimony; "Hallows or the Unhappy; Remarks on Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments; a Review of "The Harp of the Beech Woods"; Domestic Sketches, No. II; Piracy; Observations and Anecdotes; Literary Societies; Signification of the Soul; Noble sentiment of Alchid and Elysia; a Bon Mot.

TAVERN STAND TO RENT.
IN one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city in good business. For particulars, enquire at No. 53 Blue street, near Second. Feb 7-1t

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.
Eighty door above Spruce street.
FOR Sale as above, GARDINER'S ENGLAND and REVISED SPELLER, with Questions to each edition, and a variety of other Common School Books—also, Classical and Miscellaneous.

The advertiser, since the year 1814, has been engaged in attending the public Book sales, and selling at small advances—many persons have been pleased when they could find valuable Books at a cheap rate, among his collection. He desires, gradually to receive, and to sell, new Books received for Binding. ON HAND, a few copies of Johnson's large Dictionary, and Waverley Novels, in complete, elegant, and uniform sets. Feb 7-1t

G. M. CLAWGESS'
OFFICIAL List of Prizes drawn in the Pennsylvania State Lottery, 3d Class G. W. Waite, Esq. Manager. 1st day drawing, February 21, 1824—No Prize drawn higher than \$5 dollars!

Will draw again on Friday the 27th instant. On that day tickets will be advanced to 8 dollars 50 cents. Wheel has gained now twice.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
And but few more drawings, and the following prizes remain undrawn, many of which will be drawn in the next drawing.
2 of 6000, 2 of 2000, 2 of 1500,
4 of \$1000, 7 of 200, 12 of 100,
Besides Prizes of 50 dollars, &c. to the amount of 25,000 dollars.

Tickets 6 dollars; Halves 4 dollars; Quarters, 2 dollars; Eighths, 1 dollar, and sixteenths 50 cents.
Tickets and shares in the Union Canal Lottery, New Series, for sale at

G. M. CLAWGESS'S
Lucky Lottery and Exchange Office,
No. 14 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Near Market street, four doors north of the Mechanics' Bank. Remember, "Square Deal" advice to the young Farmer, "TRY IT!" Feb 7-1t

THEATRE.
Market street, above Fourth, south side.
THIS EVENING, Feb 7
Will be presented, the Petite Comedie of the
RENDEZVOUS.
After which, a Divertissement of Songs and Recitations. The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
Bombastes Furioso
On Monday evening, the Operatic Play of THREE AND DEUCE, with other entertainments for the Benefit of Mr. PORTER. Feb 7-1t

BAKER'S
Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT.
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.
PROCURES Houses and Partners, Boarders, Attorneys, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestic, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a Black Girl, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do, 11 and 7—do, 8 and 16—do, 18 and 16, from the country—a Black Boy 16 and 4—do, 17 & 14—do, 21 & 14—do, a number of white and colored Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to sell or let, entered gratis.
Families provided with Domestic, with good recommendations.
Feb 7-1t

The Amazing Fortune Teller.
JUST published and for sale at the CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE, No. 6, North Fourth street, opposite the "INNOCENT AMUSEMENT," or the Hieroglyphic Fortune Teller. Price 50 cents. The manuscript of this was once in the possession of Bonaparte, and by him was selected a work of great curiosity and ingenuity, and from whose Cabinet of Curiosities it was obtained, after his overthrow. Jan 10-3t

